

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. SUBSTANCE AND SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

National Institute of Standards and Technology
Standard Reference Materials Program
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SRM Number: 3167a
MSDS Number: 3167a
SRM Name: Yttrium Standard Solution

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Description: This Standard Reference Material (SRM) is intended for use as a primary calibration standard for the quantitative determination of yttrium. One unit of SRM 3167a consists of five 10 mL sealed borosilicate glass ampoules of an acidified aqueous solution prepared gravimetrically to contain a known mass fraction of yttrium. The solution contains nitric acid at a volume fraction of approximately 10 %.

Material Name: Yttrium Standard Solution

Other Designations:

Yttrium: Y; elemental yttrium

Yttrium Nitrate: Yttrium trinitrate; yttrium (3+) nitrate; nitric acid, yttrium salt

Nitric Acid: Aqua fortis; hydronitrate; azotic acid; engraver's acid.

2. COMPOSITION AND INFORMATION ON HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Registry	EC Number (EINECS)	Concentration (%)
Nitric Acid	7697-37-2	231-714-2	10
Yttrium Nitrate	10361-93-0	233-802-6	3.09
Yttrium	7440-65-5	231-174-8	1

EC Classification, R/S Phrases: Refer to Section 15, Regulatory Information.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NFPA Ratings (Scale 0-4): Health = 4 Fire = 0 Reactivity = 1

Major Health Hazards: Nitric acid can cause severe or fatal burns if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through the skin. Yttrium and its compounds are toxic by ingestion and may also irritate the lungs, skin, and eyes.

Physical Hazards: None documented for this mixture. Glass container may shatter.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:	Nitric acid can damage the mucous membranes and respiratory tract, causing spasm, inflammation of the larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Teeth may also be damaged. Inhalation of yttrium and its compounds can irritate the respiratory tract, and may also cause itching, sensitivity to heat, and increased awareness of odor and taste.
Skin Contact:	Nitric acid can cause severe skin burns. Effects of acid burns may be delayed. Contact with yttrium or yttrium nitrate may cause skin irritation with possible hair loss. Nitrates may cause dermatoses if absorbed through the skin.
Eye Contact:	Nitric acid can cause severe eye irritation, corneal burns, permanent eye damage, or blindness. Yttrium and yttrium nitrate may cause eye irritation.
Ingestion:	Nitric acid can cause severe burns and damage to the GI tract. Yttrium and its compounds are expected to be poorly absorbed from the GI tract, but a large dose may cause abdominal pain, vomiting, and possible damage to the esophagus; chronic exposure may cause liver damage. Like other rare earth compounds, yttrium may also interfere with blood clotting. Yttrium nitrate, like other nitrates, may cause methemoglobinemia (an abnormal condition of the blood), with cyanosis, convulsions, and breathing difficulty.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Pre-existing disorders of the eyes, skin, respiratory tract, GI tract, liver, or other target organs.

Listed as a Carcinogen/ Potential Carcinogen:

	Yes	No
In the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens	_____	<u> X </u>
In the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	_____	<u> X </u>
By the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	_____	<u> X </u>

Note: Yttrium nitrate has caused tumors in laboratory animals, but it is not classified as a human carcinogen.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Move the person to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, qualified personnel may start CPR or give oxygen if necessary. Get medical aid at once, and bring the container or label.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush affected skin with water for at least 15 minutes, then wash thoroughly with soap and water. If burns are severe or if skin irritation persists, get medical aid and bring the container or label. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.

Eye Contact: Remove contact lenses (if any). Do not allow victim to rub eyes or keep eyes closed. Flush eyes with large amounts of running water for at least 30 minutes, keeping eyelids open and raising lids to remove all chemical. Get medical aid at once, and bring the container or label.

Ingestion: Contact a poison control center immediately for instructions. Wash out mouth with water, but do not induce vomiting. Get medical aid at once, and bring the container or label.

Note to Physician (Nitric Acid): Avoid gastric lavage. For inhalation consider oxygen.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Nitric acid is a powerful oxidizing agent that can react with combustible materials to cause fires. Yttrium nitrate is also an oxidizer. No data are available for the mixture, and its behavior may differ from that of the individual components.

Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire: water spray, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam. Use a water spray to dilute nitric acid and to absorb liberated oxides of nitrogen. (These guidelines apply to the mixture; when the components are considered separately, different precautions may apply).

Fire Fighting: Avoid inhalation of material or combustion byproducts. Wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Flash Point (°C): N/A

Autoignition (°C): N/A

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL): N/A

Upper Explosive Limit (UEL): N/A

Flammability Class (OSHA): N/A

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Occupational Release: Notify safety personnel of spills. Surfaces contaminated with this material should be covered with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate to neutralize the acid. Place the neutralized material into containers suitable for eventual disposal, reclamation, or destruction.

Disposal: Refer to Section 13, Disposal Considerations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage: Store unopened containers of this material in a dry place at room temperature. Protect from physical damage, heat, and light, and isolate from incompatible materials. Use opened containers immediately or discard.

Safe Handling Precautions: Wear gloves and chemical safety goggles (Section 8). If contact with this material occurs, wash hands or change clothing as required. Engineering controls should maintain airborne concentrations below TLV (Section 8).

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Nitric Acid:

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 2 ppm or 5 mg/m³

OSHA TLV-TWA: 2 ppm or 5 mg/m³

UK WEL: 5.2 mg/m³

Yttrium Nitrate:

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 1 mg/m³

OSHA TLV-TWA: 1 mg/m³

UK WEL: 1 mg/m³

Yttrium:

ACGIH TLV-TWA: 1 mg/m³

OSHA TLV-TWA: 1 mg/m³

UK WEL: 1 mg/m³

Ventilation: Use local or general exhaust to keep employee exposures below limits. Local exhaust ventilation is preferred because it can control contaminant emissions at the source, preventing dispersion into the general work area. Refer to the ACGIH document *Industrial Ventilation, a Manual of Recommended Practices*.

Respirator: If necessary, refer to the NIOSH document *Guide to the Selection and Use of Particulate Respirators Certified under 42 CFR 84* for selection and use of respirators certified by NIOSH.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles where dusting or splashing of solutions may occur. See OSHA standard (29 CFR 1910.133) or European Standard EN166. The employer should provide an emergency eye wash fountain and safety shower in the immediate work area.

Personal Protection: Wear appropriate gloves and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Nitric Acid	Yttrium Nitrate	Yttrium
Appearance and Odor: Colorless to slightly yellow liquid, darkens to brown upon aging and exposure to light; irritating, pungent odor.	Appearance and Odor: White or pinkish solid, slightly hygroscopic; no odor	Appearance and Odor: Bright gray lustrous solid
Relative Molecular Weight: 63.02	Relative Molecular Weight: 274.94 (anhydrous)	Relative Molecular Weight: 88.90
Molecular Formula: HNO ₃	Molecular Formula: Y(NO ₃) ₃	Molecular Formula: Y
Specific Gravity: 1.0543 (10%)	Specific Gravity: N/A	Specific Gravity: 4.472
Solvent Solubility: Decomposes in alcohol	Solvent Solubility: Soluble in strong mineral acids, ether, and alcohol	Solvent Solubility: Soluble in dilute alkali, dilute acids, and hot KOH solutions
Water Solubility: Soluble	Water Solubility: Soluble	Water Solubility: Decomposes in water
Boiling Point (°C): 86 (187°F)	Boiling Point (°C): N/A, decomposes	Boiling Point (°C): 3337 (6039°F)

NOTE: The physical and chemical data provided are for the pure components. Physical and chemical data for this solution do not exist. The actual behavior of the solution may differ from the individual components.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: X Stable Unstable

Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.

Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible materials, heat.

Incompatible Materials:

Nitric Acid: Incompatible with numerous materials including organic materials, plastics, rubber, chlorine, and metal ferrocyanide.

Yttrium Nitrate: Incompatible with certain acids, alkalis, combustible materials, and reducing agents. Highly reactive with organic materials.

Yttrium: Incompatible with strong acids.

Fire/Explosion Information: See Section 5.

Hazardous Decomposition: Thermal decomposition of this material may produce nitrogen oxides (NO, NO₂, and N₂O) and irritating fumes.

Hazardous Polymerization: _____ Will Occur X Will Not Occur

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Route of Entry: X Inhalation X Skin X Ingestion

Nitric Acid:

Human, oral: LD_{Lo} = 430 mg/kg
Rat, inhalation: LC₅₀ (4 hrs) = 130 mg/m³

Yttrium Nitrate:

Rat, oral: LD₅₀ = 7100 mg/kg
Rat, intraperitoneal: LD₅₀ = 350 mg/kg

Yttrium:

Rabbit, intravenous: LD₅₀ = 515 mg/kg
Rat, intravenous: LD₅₀ = 45 mg/kg

Target Organ(s): Respiratory tract, skin, eyes, teeth, GI tract, liver, reproductive tract.

Mutagen/Teratogen: Nitric acid has caused birth defects in animals under experimental conditions, and has also been investigated as a possible mutagen. Yttrium nitrate has caused mutations and other adverse reproductive effects in animal studies.

Health Effects: See Section 3.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Nitric Acid, Ecotoxicity Data:

Green shore crab (*Carcinus maenas*): LC₅₀ (48 hrs) = 180,000 µg/L
Starfish (*Asterias rubens*): LC₅₀ (48 hrs) = 100,000 to 330,000 µg/L
Hooknose (*Agonus cataphractus*): LC₅₀ (48 hrs) = 100,000 to 330,000 µg/L
Brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*): NR-LETH = 1,562 µg/L
Cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*): LC₅₀ (48 hrs) = 330,000 to 1,000,000 µg/L

Yttrium Nitrate: No ecotoxicity data found.

Yttrium: No ecotoxicity data found.

Environmental Summary: One or more components of this mixture may be toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not release to the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal: One or more components of this mixture is a RCRA hazardous waste. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements for acid waste, which vary according to location. Decontaminate containers before recycling. Processing, use, or contamination of this product may change the waste management options.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

U.S. DOT and IATA:

Nitric Acid Solution: Hazard Class 8, UN2031, Packing Group II

Canadian Transportation (TDG):

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. REGULATIONS

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 (40 CFR 302.4):

Nitric Acid: RQ = 1000 lb.

Yttrium Nitrate: Not regulated

Yttrium: Not regulated

SARA Title III Section 302: Nitric acid is regulated

SARA Title III Section 304: Nitric acid is regulated

SARA Title III Section 313: Nitric acid and yttrium nitrate (N511, Nitrate Compounds) are regulated.

OSHA Process Safety (29 CFR 1910.119): Nitric acid at higher concentrations ($\geq 94.5\%$) is regulated.

SARA Title III Sections 311/312 Hazardous Categories (40 CFR 370.21):

ACUTE: Yes

CHRONIC: Yes

FIRE: No

REACTIVE: Yes

SUDDEN RELEASE: No

STATE REGULATIONS

California Proposition 65: No components are regulated.

CANADIAN REGULATIONS

WHMIS Classification:

Nitric Acid: C (oxidizing material), D1A (very toxic material), E (corrosive material)

Yttrium Nitrate: C (oxidizing material)

Yttrium: D2B (toxic material)

WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List: Nitric acid, elemental yttrium, and yttrium compound are regulated.

EUROPEAN REGULATIONS

EU/EC Classification:

Nitric Acid: O (Oxidizer), C (Corrosive)

Yttrium Nitrate: O (Oxidizer); not classified in Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC

Yttrium: Xn (harmful); not classified in Annex I of Directive 67/548/EEC

Risk Phrases (mixture):

R23 (toxic by inhalation)
R25 (toxic if swallowed)
R34 (causes burns)
R36/37/38 (irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin)

Safety Phrases (mixture):

S20/21 (when using, do not eat, drink or smoke)
S28 (wash after contact with skin)
S45 (in case of accident or illness, see doctor; show label)
S60 (dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste)

NATIONAL INVENTORY STATUS

U.S. Inventory (TSCA): All components are listed.

TSCA 12(b), Export Notification: No components are listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Sources:

Haley TJ, Pharmacology and toxicology of the rare earth elements. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences* 1965; 54(5):663-670.

PAN Pesticide Database: Nitric Acid.

U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards*, September 2005 edition. DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2005-151.

Disclaimer: Physical and chemical data contained in this MSDS are provided only for use as a guide in assessing the hazardous nature of the material. The MSDS was prepared carefully, using current references; however, NIST does not certify the data in the MSDS. The certified values for this material are given in the NIST Certificate of Analysis.